

LXVIII.—*On new and little-known Species of Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera.* By Colonel CHARLES SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Hesperiidæ.

Casyapa dissimilis, nov.

♂. Antennæ ochreous with brown bands; palpi, frons, and head dark ochreous; thorax, abdomen, and wings of a uniform ochreous brown, entirely covered with dark ochreous scales, without any markings; cilia pale ochreous. Underside dark ochreous brown, without the ochreous suffusion and also without any markings; fore legs with long dark ochreous hairs.

♀. Antennæ brown, a long white space before the hooked tip; palpi dark ochreous; head, body, and wings of a uniform dark olive-brown: fore wings with a broad, nearly uniform white band, from the costa beyond the middle to the outer margin above the hinder angle, where it is joined to a curved white spot; cilia of both wings brown. Underside pale, but more blackish: fore wings with the band as above, the hinder margin and base suffused with grey; hind wings with about the outer half coloured like the fore wings, the abdominal half suffused with grey: body grey, legs dark ochreous.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 3, ♀ $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

German N. Guinea; one pair.

Allied to *C. navifera*, Mab., from Batjan, but can easily be separated by the absence of the strong black mark at the end of the cell of the fore wings in the male, which is so prominent a character in Mabille's species. There is a pair from N. Guinea in the B.M. unnamed.

Tagiades curiosa, nov.

♂. Antennæ black, white on the underside of the club; palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive blackish brown with an olive tint; frons white, containing a brown band; palpi white beneath: fore wings with an obscure discal band, of three obscure duplex spots, rather near the outer margin, rising from near the hinder margin more than halfway up the wing; spots white, all small and linear, with the exception of the outer three, which are round—one at the end of the cell, two above it, one below it, all in an oblique line, one above but outside the last, two above this

one, near the costa, and the outer three subapical, near together but almost at right angles to each other: hind wings with the upper half of the same colour as the fore wings but paler, lower half pure white; marginal border black, composed of large spots joined together; an obscure spot opposite the apex and a prominent one below it, both rather close to the margin; cilia brown, white towards anal angle of hind wings: abdomen with the basal half brown, the rest white. Underside black: fore wings with the spots as above, some white suffusion at the end of the cell, and a broad submarginal band of broad, duplex, obscure white spots, which curves inwards below the apex, the duplex spot near the hinder margin the largest and most prominently white; hind wings pure white, with a broad dark black costal border, the spots as above: body and legs white.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

German N. Guinea; one example.

Allied to *T. clericus*, Butler, which has a black abdomen and has no smeared whitish markings on the outer portions of the fore wings below. There is an example from Aru Isl. in the B.M. unnamed.

Genus *ILMA*, nov.

Antennæ slender, two thirds the length of the costa, club long, tip curved and of moderate length; palpi upturned, rising as high as the vertex, densely covered with thick hair, third joint short, smooth, and with a blunt point; thorax and abdomen moderately stout, the abdomen reaching a little lower than the hind wings; legs hairy, tarsi smooth and without spurs: fore wings with the costa arched at the base, outer margin oblique, apex consequently rather produced, hinder margin straight, slightly longer than the outer margin, hinder angle rounded: hind wings with the costa and apex rounded, outer margin waved below the middle, anal angle blunt, abdominal margin waved; vein 5 from above the middle of cell.

Ilma jovina, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dark bright olive-brown colour; palpi below white, with brown hairs: fore wings with a broad ochreous band from the costa of fore wings at the middle to near the hinder margin before the hinder angle, the band is fairly uniform in breadth but has irregular margins on both

its sides and is excavated on its inner side on the submedian vein; cilia of fore wings brown, of hind wings white.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

East Celebes; one pair.

I received these three years ago from a dealer on the Continent under the name of *Hidari joviana*, and there are two males in the Crowley Collection in the B.M. as *H. Irvini*, but I can find no reference for either name; I have gone through a great deal of literature, and can only come to the conclusion that the species has never been described and published. Except on the waved outer margin of the hind wings it has the shape of *Erionota thrax*, but this and the third joint of the palpi separate it from the genus *Erionota*; the neurulation is similar, but so it is in many genera of this family.

Telesto uniformis, nov.

♂. Palpi beneath ochreous grey with brown hairs; frons with an ochreous-grey ring, brown in the centre; antennæ blackish brown with ochreous-grey dots on the underside and with the underside of the club suffused with the same colour; head, body, and wings of a uniform dark blackish brown, without any markings, except for the sexual and linear brand, which runs in a more or less waved line from near the origin of vein 4 of the fore wings to the hinder margin beyond the middle and is grey in colour; underside paler, without any markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Ké Island; two examples.

Telesto saxula.

Hesperilla saxula, Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1891, p. lxxxii, ♀.

♂. Of a uniform olive-brown colour; palpi white below, black above, last joint black: fore wings with the sexual linear brand pale, nearly white, outwardly lined with black, a white dot outside its upper end, two subapical white dots, rather far apart from each other; no other markings; cilia a little paler than the wings, with a tinge of ochreous. Underside paler than above, the hinder marginal space of fore wings pale, the three white dots as above; fore legs and body with white hairs.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Mackay, Queensland; three examples.

Mabille's female type came from Cooktown, Queensland,

and his description fits my examples very well, considering the usual sexual differences in this family.

In his Monograph of the Hesperidæ in Wytsman's 'Genera Insectorum,' fasc. 17^d, p. 132 (1904), by some extraordinary error, Mabille puts his species under Godman and Salvin's genus *Halotis*, with Costa Rica as its locality. In the 'Biologia,' Insecta, Lep.-Rhop. ii. p. 505, pl. xcv. ff. 42, 43, 44, ♂ (1900), a Hesperiid from Costa Rica is described and figured as the type of the genus *Halotis*; but neither the description nor the figures represent the Queensland insect. One of the 'Biologia' examples, it is said, is labelled as having been compared by Salvin with the type of *Hesperia sazula*, Mab., a description of which could not be found; this must refer to some Hesperiid from Costa Rica so named by Mabille, which never was described and published; it can have no reference to the Cooktown insect.

Mimas melie.

Mimas melie, de Nicé. Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. ix. p. 394, pl. Q. f. 55, ♀ (1895).

♂. Both wings and cilia dark brown with an ochreous tinge: fore wings with obscure ochreous streaks from the base in the interspaces, the two lowest extending to the discal dull ochreous oblique band, which is composed of three spots, the lowest the largest: hind wings with the inner portion of the wing smeared with dull ochreous, extending on the abdominal margin from the base to one third from the anal angle, narrowing inwards to a large square ochreous spot in the upper disk. Underside rich purplish brown, markings pale ochreous yellow, a large spot at the end of the cell, a large space commencing with the uppermost spot of the discal band, widening hindwards and extending on the hinder margin from the middle of the wing to the hinder angle, a duplex subapical spot in a line with the inner margin of the band, and four linear subcostal spots close together, a little on the inner side of the wing: hind wings with two large spots—one below the origin of vein 2, and the other towards the outer margin in the interspace above vein 4: palpi, head, and body with ochreous hairs; legs dull ochreous grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ – $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Humboldt Bay, N. Guinea; two examples.

The female, as described and figured by de Nicéville, has no band on the fore wings, but the peculiarly marked underside is identical; vein 5 of the hind wings is also absent, and the

neuration similar. Both are from the same locality; I therefore cannot help being convinced that they are sexes of the same species. One example has on the hind wings below an extra dot near each spot.

Padraona tranquilla, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi brown with ochreous hairs, white beneath and at the tips; head, body, and wings red-brown with a dull olive tinge; head and thorax with ochreous hairs: fore wings with a thin, oblique, dull ochreous discal band composed of six spots close together and three similarly coloured incurved subcostal dots near apex: hind wings with a short discal band of five spots close together; cilia of both wings ochreous. Underside: fore wings nearly all black, a subcostal ochreous streak from base to beyond the middle, some ochreous suffusion on the apical space, the discal band and dots as above: hind wings ochreous, the band as above but with a black outline; both wings with the outer marginal line black, cilia ochreous: face and pectus white; thorax grey; legs grey with white stripes; abdomen white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Milne Bay, N. Guinea; one male. Type female in B.M.

This is not a typical *Padraona*, there being a sex-mark consisting of a line of raised scales on the fore wing of the male, bordering the inner sides of the first four spots forming the discal band. When more examples are procured, it will come into a new genus between *Padraona*, Moore, and *Oxybydastes*, Heron.

Padraona tabla, nov.

♂. Dark brown, tinged with ochreous; markings orange-ochraceous: fore wings with a small spot at the upper end of cell, two obscure streaks from the base in the two lowest interspaces touching the discal band, which is linear, outwardly oblique, and consists of three spots; four small subapical spots in pairs, almost at right angles to each other; these spots are obsolete in one example: hind wings with a discal band, broader than the band of the fore wings, consisting of five conjoined spots; cilia of both wings orange-ochreous; palpi, frons, and head with ochreous hairs. Underside bright orange-brown, the whole surface suffused with orange-colour; spots as above, with the addition of a spot at the end of the cell of the hind wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Humboldt Bay, N. Guinea (*Doherty*); two examples.

Resembles *P. concinna*, Elwes, from the Nilgiri Hills, of which I have many examples.

Padraona batchiana, nov.

♂. Dark brown, suffused with ochreous; palpi and frons with bright orange-ochreous hairs; wings with dark orange-ochreous markings: fore wings with some obscure longitudinal streaks near the base and an obscure streak along the hinder margin, on the inner side of the discal band, which is outwardly oblique and composed of three spots, the lowest lunular, the middle spot with its inner edge a little more inwards than the others, and two small linear spots close together below the costa, almost in a line with the band: hind wings with an upper discal short band of rather larger spots divided by the veins into four spots; cilia of both wings orange-ochreous. Underside bright orange-brown; spots on the fore wings same as above, the lowest spot of the band with two suffused white spots in a line towards the base, some black suffusion above these spots, and some more at the hinder angle of the wing: hind wings without markings; some indistinct, suffused ochreous stripes in the interspaces on the outer portions of both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Batjan (*Doherty*); one example.

Padraona silativa, nov.

♂. Ochreous brown; palpi at the sides and frons orange-ochreous, some hairs of the same colour on the head and on the sides, basal end of thorax, and anal tuft; wings marked with orange-ochreous: fore wings with a thin costal streak on basal half, a broad basal streak in the cell, divided by a black line, its upper part running nearly to the end of the cell; two basal streaks on the two lowest interspaces, reaching the discal band, which is oblique and consists of five large spots, the uppermost ones the smallest, then two dots joining it to the three linear subapical spots, which are close together: hind wings with a wedge-shaped spot in the cell, with its point inwards, a discal band divided into five spots and a dot by the veins, some long ochreous hairs forming two obscure stripes near the abdominal margin; cilia of the fore wings brown, ochreous towards hinder angle; cilia of the hind wings entirely ochreous. Underside paler; markings as above, except that the wedge-shaped spot is replaced by a small yellow spot, and there are some obscure

streaks in the interspaces on the outer portions of the wings ; pectus ochreous ; legs striped with ochreous ; tarsi entirely ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Humboldt Bay, New Guinea ; one example.

Resembles *P. sperthias*, Felder ; has a very obscure sinuous sex-mark of andraconia scales on the inner side of the discal band of the fore wings.

Ismene lysima, nov.

♀. Of a uniform dark pink-brown with an ochreous tinge, clubs of the antennæ ochreous beneath, as also is the underside of the palpi ; both wings with some dark orange suffusion in the basal portions, formed by obscure streaks in the interspaces, no other markings. On the underside the wings are slightly paler, a broad dull orange-red streak along the costa of fore wings and some obscure streaks of the same colour in the interspaces on the outer portions of the wing : hind wings with a broad space on the costa at the base smeared with the same colour ; no other markings : legs streaked with ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Ké Island ; one example.

Hasora palinda, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark pink-brown ; underside of palpi ochreous, some blackish suffusion at the anal angle of hind wings ; wings without any markings above. On the underside the fore wings have a pale streak at the end of the cell and a pale transverse submarginal streak on the upper half ; the hinder marginal area whitish : hind wings with a pale discal thin band, quite straight from the costa near apex, terminating in a short white mark where it joins the large black rounded space on the anal angle ; a whitish spot on the abdominal margin, just outside the black mark : legs with long ochreous hairs.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Soekaboeni, Java ; one example.

Like *H. Ribbei*, Plotz, but that form has the hind wings glossed with blue below.

Family Aganaidæ.

Asota latiradia, nov.

♀. Palpi with first two joints ochreous, brown stripes at

the sides above, the upper third white beneath, last joint black, white beneath; frons, head, and thorax dull ochreous, tinged with greenish grey; thorax with six small black spots in front; abdomen bright orange-ochreous, with short black dorsal bands on the segments: fore wings purplish brown, basal patch coloured like the thorax, containing small black spots, three subcostal, one below near the base, and three in a row on the outer margin of the patch, all the spots circled with white, the white on the outer spots angled outwards; a very broad white medial streak, its upper part occupying half the cell, its lower part gradually produced almost to a point along vein 2 about one sixth from the outer margin, the outer edge irregular; vein 1 and the hinder margin white for about half the distance from the base: hind wings white, with a black marginal border, broad at the apex, evenly and gradually attenuated to the anal angle, which it does not quite reach.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Babber Island, west of Timor-Laut; one example.

There is nothing like it in my collection, but Dr. Jordan tells me it somewhat resembles streaked specimens of *A. timorana*, Roths. Nov. Zool. iv. p. 349.

Asota symmorpha, nov.

♂ ♀. First two joints of the palpi, frons, head, thorax, and abdomen bright orange-ochreous; the palpi with a streak above and the last joint black; two large black spots on the collar and two behind them; thorax with a broad black longitudinal stripe; abdomen with broad black segmental bands above and below, disconnected at the sides and at the middle below: fore wings purplish brown with the basal patch very small, containing two large black spots; a white narrow stripe along the median vein, with a round club at the end, extending a little beyond the end of the cell, and in the male not reaching the base: hind wings white, a small blackish spot at the end of the cell, and broad marginal black borders, slightly broadest at the apex, running up the abdominal margin.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Saparua Island; one pair.

Allied to *A. doryca*, Boisdl., which I have from Ké, N. Ireland, N. Guinea, and Fergusson Islands, but differs in its bright yellow body and has no streaks on its veins and no points extending from the club; the bands on the abdomen of the female are less pronounced than those in the male.

Family Arctiidæ.

Diacrisia aurapsa, nov.

♀. Antennæ ochreous; palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark brown with a pinkish-ochreous tinge; abdomen dull crimson above, with short segmental dorsal bands, leaving a broad crimson band on each side. Body below and legs dark brown without markings: fore wings with very indistinct traces of markings, a brown spot at upper end of cell, and two lines or thin bands across the disk, arising rather close together on the hinder margin beyond the middle, separating upwards, the outer line apparently reaching the apex: hind wings paler brown without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Saparua Island; one example.

Allied to *D. landaka*, Moore, from Java.

Family Drepanulidæ.

Tridrepana adelpha, nov.

♂. Of a uniform pale ochreous colour; shafts of the antennæ, costal line of fore wings, and cilia of both wings dark pinkish brown; a pale purplish spot in the cell of fore wings and another at the end; both wings with traces of antemedial and postmedial recurved lunular lines; a large pale purplish patch in the centre of each wing, each containing three brown spots: fore wings with a narrow brown mark below the apex, limited by a brown submarginal line which runs near the margin from the middle of the wing to the apex. Underside much paler, the patches on the wings showing through; no other markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; many examples.

Allied to *T. sadana*, Moore, from Sikhim, and generally mixed up with that species, but no one with a series of each before him could possibly put them together.

Family Acontiidæ.

Erastria crotopha, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, and thorax olive-brown, a white spot on the frons, some white dots on the thorax; abdomen and the tufts dark brown, some whitish at the sides, the first two segments and anal tuft also whitish: fore wings olive-ochreous, irrorated with olive-brown, bands and markings

dark olive-brown, a sinuous subbasal line, inside of which is a patch on the costa and a small spot, also on the costa between it and the medial band, which is contracted above the middle and is slightly outwardly curved; a discal crenulate thin band, a large subapical costal patch, and two smaller costal patches between it and the medial band; a paler patch at the apex, some markings below it and a black line on the margin of disconnected lunules, inwardly edged with whitish; cilia with a brown line and pale spots: hind wings pale brown without markings. Underside pale brown; a cell-spot on the hind wings and a brown, outwardly curved, discal line across both wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; five males and one female.

Allied to *E. aurata*, Moore, from Sikkim; the female is paler than the male. There are two examples from the Khasia Hills in the B.M., Drawer 181.

Eublemma atimeta, nov.

♂ ♀. Frons and head whitish; body and wings of a uniform dull whitish ochreous: fore wings with the costal line dull pink, two transverse oblique lines, rather indistinct, the first from near the hinder margin before the middle to near the costa beyond the middle, the other a little beyond, parallel, extending to the apex, and apparently duplex; the outer margin shaded with pinkish ochreous, with cilia of the same colour, and a row of duplex points near the outer margin: hind wings without markings: abdomen below whitish towards the extremity.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one pair.

Tarache procrita, nov.

♂. Frons and vertex of head white; collar broadly dark chestnut-brown; thorax brown with a white band in front: fore wings with the ground-colour white, the bands and markings dark chestnut-brown; a patch on the costa before the middle, complete in some examples, broken in the type; a broad medial band, more or less dislocated and much constricted at the end of the cell, widening on the hinder margin with a white spot within it, absent in some specimens; a dislocated marginal band, connected above the middle with the medial band; a white spot at the apex; the white portions of the wing more or less irrorated and marked with brown

atoms: hind wings and abdomen dull brown. Underside with the fore wings dull brown; a white dot on the costa before the apex and a white spot at the apex: hind wings dull whitish suffused with pale brown, a brown dot at the end of the cell; medial and discal brownish thin bands.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; several examples.

Somewhat resembles *T. noloides*, Butler, from Japan.

Rivula magniplaga, nov.

♂. Palpi with black stripes above and below and ochreous brown at the outer sides, ochreous inside, whitish at the tips; frons and vertex greyish brown, collar pale; thorax and fore wings brownish ochreous: fore wings with a broad, even, outwardly oblique, medial black band, which only reaches the middle of the end of the cell and is limited on its outer side by a white line which is abruptly angled inwards on to the costa; from the angle of this line there is a brown patch which widens on to the outer margin below the apex, and from its middle to the hinder margin there is a thin, somewhat sinuous, brown band; on the margin within the patch is a white line and the cilia of both wings are brown: hind wings ochreous grey, without markings. Underside much paler than above, with a large brownish triangular patch occupying the greater part of the basal half of the fore wing; tarsi with white spots.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Khasia Hills; two examples.

Family *Quadrifidæ*.

Genus *MASCA*, Walker.

Masca, Walker, xvi. 8 (1858).

Phagytra, Walker, xxxiv. 1508 (1865).

Masca abactalis.

Masca abactalis, Walker, xvi. 9.

Khasia Hills; one pair.

The type from Singapore is in Mus. Oxon.; it is not mentioned by Hampson in his 'Moths of India.'

In Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 165 (1900) I put *Phagytra leucogastralis*, Walker, xxxiv. 1508, type from Java in B.M., = *Metria platypoda*, Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. pl. 120. f. 44 (1873), type Amboina, in Coll. Rothschild, as a synonym to the above; but in this I think I was wrong; *leucogastralis*

is a darker insect with the hind wings more heavily bordered. My Khasia Hills examples are identical with Walker's Singapore type; I have *abuctalis* also from Singapore, Obi Island, and Waigiu Island, and *leucogastralis* from Gilolo, Fergusson Island, and Amboina.

Family Focillidæ.

Egnasia rudmuna, nov.

♂. Palpi, antennæ, head, thorax, and fore wing ochreous brown: fore wings with ante- and postmedial outwardly curved whitish lines, inwardly lined with brown, the former with an outward brown spot on the costa, the latter with a costal spot on each side; both lines rather acutely bent inwards below the costa; the first line with a white spot just outside it in the cell; the second line with a much larger and distorted white spot inside it at the end of the cell; a submarginal brightly sinuous white line, curved round a large blackish subapical spot, and some black lunules on the inner side of the line; some marginal black lunular points outwardly marked with white; marginal line ochreous; cilia ochreous, with a pale brown interline or band: hind wings pale ochreous grey, brownish on the outer portions; indications of a waved pale submarginal thin band; two black white-pointed spots, one above the other, near the abdominal margin above the anal angle; marginal line black, lunular; cilia as in the forewings. Underside ochreous grey: fore wings with indications of the upperside markings: hind wings with three transverse, highly sinuous, brown lines with some very prominent black spots on them, including a lunular mark at the end of the cell; antennæ bipectinate, with stiff bristles and cilia: fore wings narrow, not angulated, outer margin oblique; hind wings normal.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Kina Balu; three examples.

Rhesala tenuilinea, nov.

♂. Of a uniform grey-brown: fore wings with five white costal points on the apical third; both wings with five thin, sinuous, and outwardly curved brown lines, subbasal, antemedial, medial, discal, and submarginal, at equal distances apart, the third running through an 8-shaped orbicular mark, the last composed of dots: hind wings with three similar lines, corresponding to the last three of the fore wings; both wings with a brown marginal crenulated line; a similar line

in the cilia, which have ochreous spots at the tips. Underside paler; costa of fore wings and basal portions of both wings with some whitish suffusion; lines as above, reniform and orbicular white and prominent; tarsi banded with white.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Near *R. commoda*, Walker, and *R. nigriceps*, Hmps. n.

Family Deltoididæ.

Bocana subalbida, nov.

♂. Antennæ white, tinged with pink; palpi pure white beneath; palpi above, head, body, and wings pale pinkish brown, almost a rosy tint: fore wings with a white dot near base of cell, a large ear-shaped white mark at the end; antemedial, postmedial, and discal, transverse, slightly sinuous brown lines, terminating in white dots on the costa, the first crossing the white dot, the second outwardly curved: hind wings with the costal space broadly white; an indistinct cell-mark and three transverse brown lines, medial, discal, and submarginal; marginal line of both wings brown; abdomen with a pure white anal tuft. Underside: fore wings with the upper half pale pinkish brown, the lower part white, unmarked; hind wings pure white on the basal portions, the outer pale pinkish-brown lines as above, a prominent black cell-spot; body and legs pure white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Batjan; one example. There is one from Amboina and another from Fergusson Island in the B.M. unnamed, Deltoid drawer 36.

Oxænanus magniplaga, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and wings pale brown, tinged with pinkish and ochreous: fore wings with sinuous, ante- and postmedial transverse grey lines, the former inwardly and the latter outwardly oblique, being rather close together on the hinder margin of the wing; the former ends in a black spot on the costa with a black dot below it inside the cell; a very large ear-shaped black patch at the end of the cell, extending up to the costa, edged outwardly with whitish, with a sinuous grey line running down from it to the hinder margin; a broad pale space across the disk of the wing, which is continued across the middle of the hind wings, through which is a sinuous grey line; the hind wings otherwise unmarked; marginal line of

both wings ochreous, with black lunular points. Underside much paler, with corresponding transverse lines and a black spot at the end of each cell.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; one example.

One example from Sikkim in the B.M., Deltoid drawer 37, with *Mosopia megaspila*, Walker, Hampson, Moths India, iii. p. 50; but it is quite distinct from Walker's Penang type.

Genus LIGNICIDA, nov.

♂. Antennæ with minute cilia; palpi as long as the head and thorax, second joint porrect, with long brush-like hair above, a small brush standing out at the end below, third joint nearly as long as the second, abruptly erect, short thick hair on the underside, a thick brush of long hair on the upperside; thorax and abdomen smooth, the latter not extending beyond the wings; legs moderately hairy; hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs: hind wing with vein 5 from near lower end of cell: fore wing long, rather narrow, apex acute, angled at the middle of the outer margin; costa rounded at the base: hind wings with the apex somewhat produced, the outer margin nearly straight, rounded at the anal angle.

Type, *L. echana*, nov.

Lignicida echana, nov.

♂. Antennæ and palpi red-brown; body and wings of a uniform ochreous brown: fore wings with four rather large black spots on the costa, at nearly equal distances apart, being terminations of very indistinct, highly sinuous, transverse brown lines, the third the most distinct and continued across the middle of the hind wing; a faint indication of a pale discal band across both wings between the last two lines, marginal lunular black points; cilia pale, containing a thick blackish line. Underside paler and more ochreous, the last two transverse lines prominent, and a brown dot at the end of each cell; body and legs without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Palawan (*Waterstradt*); one example.

There is an example from Bali in B.M. unnamed, Deltoid drawer 14.

Family Hypenidæ.

Britha biguttata.

Britha biguttata, Walker, xxxiv. 1147 (1865); Hmpsn. Moths India, iii. p. 94 (1895).

Herminia (?) *incertalis*, Walker, xxxiv. 1518.

Hypena colabalis, Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. pl. cxx. f. 29 (1873).

Type, Moreton Bay, in B.M.

Type (*incertalis*), Java, in B.M.

Type (*colabalis*), Amboina, in coll. Rothschild. I have it from Queensland, Pulo Laut, Sarawak, and Ceylon. Felder's name and reference have been heretofore overlooked.

Family Epiplemidæ.

Epiplema pæciliaria, nov.

♂. Palpi black, a white band at the base of third joint; frons white; head and collar chocolate-pink, the latter with a white line in it; thorax and a broad band on hinder margin of fore wings pure white; the remainder of the fore wings with the ground-colour white but thickly irrorated with chocolate-pink, especially on the outer portions of the wing; a white spot in the cell, divided by a black mark, another at the end; a pink indistinct band from the middle of the costa, angled outwards, and is lost in the brownish suffusion in the disk; this is margined outwardly by a white band, which is indistinctly traceable in an attenuated and recurved form to the hinder angle, where there are three black spots in a line on its outer edge; outside this band on the apical portion of the wing there is some dark brown suffusion; marginal line and cilia pale pink with some brown spots: hind wings with the costal third pure white, its outer edge irregular and very sinuous, the remainder of the wing brown-pink; a short white band, lined with black, at the middle of the abdominal margin; some blackish transverse short lines, a white dot in the disk; abdomen pinkish grey. Underside: fore wings suffused with dark brown, a white band on the hinder margin; hind wings white, slightly suffused with pinkish grey on the lower portions; body and legs white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Fore wings with the outer margin rounded; hind wings with two tails. Superficially like a very large example of *E. desistaria*, Walker.

Family Boarmiidæ.

Tristrophis veneris.

Urapteryx veneris, Butler, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (5) i. p. 392 (1878).

Tristrophis veneris, Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xvii. p. 200, pl. ix. fig. 34 (1883); Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 230 (1900).

Jaintia Hills; one example.

The type from Yokohama is in the B.M. I have it also from the same place and from Asama Yama. It is not recorded by Hampson.

Pogonopygia nigralbata.

Pogonopygia nigralbata, Warren, Nov. Zool. i. p. 681 (1894); Hmps. Moths India, iii. p. 619 (1895).

Jaintia Hills; one example.

I have it also from Japan. There is no specific difference between the Japanese and Indian example, and Sir George Hampson was therefore wrong in doubting the Tring localities. Warren quotes Japan, Central China (many examples), and Khasia Hills (two examples) as his localities, but he does not state the locality of the specimen on which he bases his type.

Leptesthes circumflexaria.

Ennomos circumflexaria, Kollar, Hügel's Kasch. iv. p. 485 (1842).

Lagyra megaspila, Moore, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 616.

Hyposidra (*Leptesthes*) *megaspila*, Hmps. Moths India, iii. p. 215 (1895).

Kollar's type came from Massuri; Moore's type from Bengal is in the B.M. I have it from the Khasia Hills. *L. circumflexaria* is not mentioned by Hampson.

Medasina pallidimargo, nov.

♀. Frons and head white; body and wings grey, thickly irrotated with dark brown: fore wings with an outwardly curved, antemedial, black band, bluntly angled below the costa, and again below the cell, where it is bent inwards and then straight to the hinder margin, one fourth from base, and includes a black spot inside the cell; a straight black band from the middle of the costa to a black spot at the end of the cell; two short, black, costal bands between this and the apex, at equal distances apart, the last being the termination of an irregular band which limits the white outer marginal space, this limitation is bent inwards on vein 3 and then is continued in a somewhat sinuous form to the hinder margin near the hinder angle; in some examples there is a discal lunular black line from the penultimate costal band which is continued across the hind wing a little beyond the

middle, and on this wing there is a black spot at the end of the cell, and a submarginal irregular and indistinct band, limiting the white marginal space, which is more covered with irrorations than it is on the fore wings; cilia of both wings brown with white spots: the underside is paler and whiter, markings mostly visible, the white marginal space much clearer.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Kashmir; nine examples, all females.

Allied to nothing I know of.

Abraxas languidata.

Abraxas languidata, Walker, xxiv. 1122 (1862).

Calabraxas languidata, Cotes & Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, ii. no. 3726 (1888); Hmps. Moths India, iii. p. 518 (1895).

Khasia Hills; a fine series.

I have it also from Japan; there is no specific difference. Walker's type is recorded from Nepal (*Hearsay*), but Hampson states it is from Japan and omits it from the Indian record. Hearsay never collected in Japan.

Family Sterrhidæ.

Emmittis elyra, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dull yellow colour; frons black with a yellow band: wings with a black spot at the end of each cell; a pale grey, straight, thin band from near apex of fore wings to the abdominal margin of hind wings before the middle; a crenulated grey line from near apex of fore wing to the hinder margin near the angle, then across the disk of the hind wings; on the fore wings inside this line is a row of black spots, some of which on the lower portion of the wing are large and prominent; on the hind wing there is a submarginal similar line, rather close to the discal line, with four rather large black spots inside it. Underside paler, cell-spots on all the wings; on the fore wings the two bands are visible and some brown suffusion at the base.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Kashmir; one example.

The hind wings are angled at the middle.

Anthometra unipuncta, nov.

♂. Of a uniform ochreous-white colour; top of head black; costal space of fore wings slightly irrorated with ochreous grey, and a very slight tinge of that colour on all

the margins of both wings; a black spot at the end of each cell; no other markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Kashmir; one example.

Family Geometridæ.

Microloxia vestigiata, nov.

♂. Palpi above orange-red, whitish beneath; antennæ orange, shafts and base white; frons orange-red, with a pale band; top of head and abdomen ochreous white; thorax and wings of a uniform pale grass-green; costal line of fore wings pale ochreous white; cilia white, no markings above or below; body below white; legs tinged with ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Kashmir; three examples.

LXIX.—*Notes on the various Forms of Arvicanthis pumilio*,
Sparrm. By R. C. WROUGHTON.

THE Natural History Museum possesses a very fine series of specimens of this common South-African mouse, amounting to over 130 individuals from more than thirty localities. The majority of these and the best prepared have been obtained by Mr. C. H. B. Grant in connexion with the exploration of the mammal fauna of South Africa now being carried on by Mr. C. D. Rudd, by whom they have been presented to the Museum. Those from Deelfontein were obtained by the same collector working for Col. Sloggett, and other smaller series are due to Mr. F. C. Selous, Mr. J. folliott Darling, Sir H. H. Johnston, Mr. R. B. Woosnam, Dr. W. J. Ansorge, Mr. F. J. Jackson, and others.

A detailed examination of this collection has satisfied me that the general pattern of the coloration in this species (or group of species) is, without exception, absolutely constant in all the forms, which are spread over Africa south of the Equator.

The coloration, on the other hand, is almost as variable as the pattern is constant. From one or two localities there are series which are fairly evenly coloured, but in the majority of cases there are almost as many variations of colour as there are individuals in a series.

I have found, however, that the size of the bullæ furnishes